

The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

A successful operator of skin games recently arrested in the Northwest when asked how he was able to work so many schemes, fraudulent on their face, said: "Oh, that's dead easy when you get hold of the right fellow. I go to some small town and hunt up news-dealers. Then I get them to give me a list of fairly well-to-do farmers and others who do not take newspapers. When I strike a man of that sort the balance of the job is light."

Robert Little, an assistant engineer on the steamship Paris, has had an uncommon experience. He has just been discharged from Ludlow street jail, where he has been confined for the past thirteen months as a witness in connection with an alleged smuggling of lace. For this confinement he has been compensated at the rate of \$1 per day by the government and \$3.50 per day additional by special arrangement with the custom house officials, by permission of the treasury department. He has drawn for the 348 days of his imprisonment a total of \$1,566. His board has also been paid by the government, as well as other expenses, and the total expense of his imprisonment has been \$1,924.75. His confinement has paid him well.

An interesting relic at the Confederate reunion at Charleston, South Carolina was the iron six-pound cannon "Old Secession," which was used in announcing the opening of the secession convention in that city, and was again fired when the ordinance of secession was passed. It was also used to announce the secession of each State as the news was received in Charleston, and whenever its roar was heard many persons rushed to see what State had joined South Carolina. The cannon has been removed at night to various places and buried since the evacuation of Charleston in 1864. It was recently dug up in Savannah and returned to Charleston, where it has been suitably mounted and labeled with silver plates, and will be kept as a relic.

A Russian engineer, M. Chatsoff, believes that by the use of oil fuel the mineral deposits of the Caucasus could be worked with great profit. In particular there are vast deposits of iron ore north of the Caucasus, along the Black Sea, and in the district of Elisevopol. Furthermore, there is a great demand for iron in the immediate vicinity, and it is not possible as yet to treat the ores near the mines on account of the difficulty of obtaining fuel, there being practically no coal in the Caucasus. M. Chatsoff has carried on a number of experiments, using oil fuel for smelting, but has not as yet been able to overcome certain difficulties. He suggests that the matter is of such importance that the Association of Naphtha Producers should provide means for elaborate experiments on the subject.

A friend of the late Baroness de Hirsch writes to the Westminster Gazette: I am sorry to see how all the obituary notices about her in the English press only speak of her great wealth and generosity, which they measure by pounds, shillings and pence. But what the papers did not mention, and what the public does not know, was her self-denying goodness, the simplicity of her tastes, of her thoughts and actions. She passed through life with her mind as pure and unscathed as if she had never been in contact with this earth. To her all creeds were good, and the poor of all nations equally entitled to share her wealth. I am certain that had she lived she would have given everything she possessed away, as she despised luxury and had no wants for herself.

Chicago has a system of paper collection which is worth the attention of other cities. A company has a contract with the city for a term of ten years and pays a percentage of its gross receipts for the privilege of collecting and removing all the paper found in the streets. Over 1,000 sheet iron boxes, costing about \$4.50 each, are anchored at the pavement at convenient points about the city and into these citizens may put their waste paper. At intervals the company hauls the contents of the boxes away, together with the scraps of paper collected by the company's servants from the gutters. The boxes are emptied twice a day in the downtown districts and once a day elsewhere. About eight tons of paper are collected each week. The Salvation Army looks after the work, collecting and assorting the paper.

Baron von Stengel, professor of law at the University of Munich, and one of the delegates of Germany to the peace conference at The Hague, has just published a pamphlet entitled "Perpetual Peace." The essay discusses the question whether the entire abolition of war is desirable and whether it is possible. The baron is unable to consider perpetual peace as a true ideal civilization, or to agree that war is injurious to civilization, science, art, commerce and industry. In his opinion it is not intellectual achievement that ultimately decides the fate of a nation, but rather its capabilities for war. In war he contends not only physical strength is involved, but also a large number of intellectual and eth-

ical factors which determine the worth of a nation. As to the possibility of abolishing war, Professor von Stengel thinks all endeavors in that direction are futile, because, so far as can be foreseen, this object will never be attained.

Men regarded as experts in the matter of natural gas have contended that exhausted gas territory, would, after a long rest, yield the coveted fuel again in paying quantities. This theory has received a setback by a test at Kokomo, Indiana. No gas wells have been drilled in Kokomo for eight years, and this field has been looked upon as a fair test of the theory of reactivation. Two weeks ago William Moore, a manufacturer of that city, began drilling a well in the geographical center of the corporation, he having faith that in the long interval of rest gas had again accumulated in the gas rock stratum. The well was finished a week or so ago, and, to the great disappointment of the drillers and all concerned, not a vestige of gas was found. The flood of salt water that rushed up from the hole did not even bring with it the slightest smell of gas. It is now believed that ground once thoroughly gone over is exhausted for good and all. The manufacturers are especially chagrined over the failure.

PLEASANT.
There's always something pleasant to see and think about if we will only see it and think about it. For instance, isn't it pleasant to see our sidewalks kept as clean by the long-trailing robes of the most beautiful women in creation? How grandly and superbly those most beautiful women do sweep along and sweep up! And isn't it pleasant to think that much of what they sweep up they carry to their beautiful homes, instead of leaving it for the poor overworked city scavengers to attend to? What a lesson in cleanliness to Man, who wouldn't think of having coat tails long enough to sweep the sidewalks and thus add to the beauty and impressiveness of the scene! Man thinks he does his part when he spits on the sidewalk so that lovely and beneficent Woman can sweep without raising too much dust.

Oh the times, oh the customs! Also Eheu!

A QUEER BILL.

It is generally perceived that if the Law and Order league is compelled by law to wait until it is invited by the police, selectmen, prosecuting attorneys, etc., to detect crime it will not detect much. Therefore the substitute bill which has been reported by the Temperance committee is properly regarded as intended to make the Law and Order league as useless as its opponents want it to be. Whether the house or the senate, or both, will pass the bill remains to be seen. There seems to be more doubt about it than there ought to be. If both houses should happen to pass it there is hope in the governor, who, it is thought, would veto it.

The Law and Order league has displeased many people. It has displeased those who have been brought to book by it, those who sympathize with them, and those who honestly think that such a league is too extra. But it has done such good and efficient work that it has pleased many who are now standing by it. We believe that it is needed, and that it should not be crippled.

A TIME TO HOPE.

Oh, to think we should have lived to see the day when Yale can't win anything with either end, and can only crow, if she crows at all, over the defeat of the Fairfield county golf club! How different from the old days when she went forth conquering and to conquer! Then everything fell before her, even as the trees of the forest fall before the devastating tornado, or as men and things fall in the Commentaries of the great Caesar. Well, we've got to stand it. There doesn't seem to be much left to do except to fall back on the good old idea that adversity is better than prosperity. Let us, therefore, set ourselves to learning the hard but sweet lessons of resignation, patience, and never-dying hope, and let us highly resolve to die, if need be, in the faith that Yale will again win something with her head end or her feet end, or both. Football is before us, and we can hope in that. "Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked," saith the Scripture. Wouldn't it be well to get the opinion of some of the distinguished higher critics, or heretics, as to whether there is any connection between fat and kicking, and if there appears to be, fat up the football players until they can kick out a victory? The football players didn't kick well last year. Perhaps they weren't fat enough. Let's try anything this year that offers hope. If we are talked, jumped, run, batted and kicked out of the arena we shall be too much out.

THE WORLD'S MINERAL.

The blue book recently compiled by Professor C. Le Neve Foster, F. R. S., contains much that is interesting concerning the mineral output of the world. It appears that in coal Great Britain leads, but is closely followed by the United States, with a constantly increasing production, which, taken with the knowledge of its resources in this field, indicates that its coal output will soon exceed that of the mother country. The United States produces 223,000 tons of

copper annually, which is more than half the copper of the world; while Spain and Portugal together furnish about one-eighth. The South African Republic, which has been increasing its gold production year by year, will this year take first place from the United States, and it is stated that these two countries and Australia supply one-fifth of the amount of gold produced, while Russia furnishes one-tenth. In iron production the United States again leads, followed by Great Britain, Germany, Spain, Luxembourg, France, Austria, Hungary, and Sweden, in the order named. Spain produces more lead than any other nation, but is closely followed by the United States, while Germany produces half as much as Spain. Russia and the United States produce nearly all the petroleum used, though the future may see a small portion of the supply furnished from Canada and Burmah. Silver is mined most extensively in the United States, Mexico coming next, while the only other countries to be considered are Australasia, Bolivia, and Germany. As regards salt, the United States and Great Britain stand on an equal plane, producing annually about 2,000,000 tons each, while Russia produces 1,500,000 tons, Germany a similar amount, and India in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 tons. The tin supply of the world comes mainly from the Malay peninsula, while zinc is produced most extensively in Upper Silicia, which region is followed by the United States. Cape Colony stands unrivalled for its diamonds, Italy for sulphur, Chili for nitrate of soda, Spain for mercury, Germany for potassium salts, and the United States for phosphates.

FASHION NOTES.

Shirt Waist Developments.
Silk waists that are characterized in good degree by summer dressiness are made in close imitation of wash shirt waists. They are far from inexpensive, but as they will make their wearers quite as much dressed up as most women ordinarily care to be of a summer afternoon, they are sure to satisfy many purchasers. They are in considerable variety as to colors and patterns of silk, but nearly all resemble more or less closely the waist shown here. It was of green and white striped silk, and in front had a finely tucked yoke outlined with a band of embroidered white mull. The body of the waist in front was also tucked, and emerald buttons served as



fastening. Plain green silk edged with multi embroidery furnished collar and cuffs, and white silk gros grain ribbon served as belt, closing with a handsome gilt buckle.

In wash waists there is a big demand for white ones, and the prices are high, as any woman can see for herself by pricing even a simple one in white pique. It is more than likely that these figures will be reduced before long, but that won't make any difference with the laundry bills, which cannot be high. Still, a white waist is an extremely desirable item for the summer outfit. The fancy for white waists of another material than that of the waist continues strong. These are tucked both back and front, and are trimmed prettily with insertion. A plenty of such tucking can be bought by the yard.

Many swaggar shirt waists are made with stocks to match. The latest tie for the scarf is the "once over." The scarf narrows just where the tie is to be made and the arrangement of the tie is like the first half of the hard knot. The ends widen at once and the upper end is held to the lower one by an ornamental pin and is drawn out loose and full under the chin. Last season's ascot tie is still in vogue. Some women look well with the ascot puffed up right under the chin, others need to have the tie drawn well down to the lower edge of the stock and so well below the chin. A woman should realize that there are those two ways,

ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

The ruby is supposed to be of all stones the most lucky. Many of the oldest betrothal rings were set with rubies, these stones being the acknowledged love token of long ago. DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, and other PRECIOUS STONES. THE GEORGE H. FORD COMPANY.

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and then should choose the one that is best suited to herself. FLORETTE.

SUDDEN.

Point of View.—"Henry, we'd get along better if you had more will power." "No, Martha! we'd get along better if you didn't have quite so much."—Chicago Record.

"Life is not all sunshine, Harriet." "Yes, I know that; but you know very well, Julius, there are lots of days when I could carry a chiffon parasol if I had it."—Chicago Record.

"Did the investigation annoy you?" "Not much," answered the practical politician, who has just been on the witness stand. "It puzzled me a little now and then to decide whether I should say, 'I decline to answer' or 'I don't remember.'"—Washington Star.

Mamma—Johnny, what did you mean by saying "No" when I asked you if you went bathing when you knew you were telling a wrong story? Johnny—Didn't you tell me the other day to be a man and learn to say "no"?—Boston Transcript.

Reliable TRUNKS.

We show on our floors this Spring the most comprehensive stock of Reliable Trunks ever produced, suitable for every requirement of travel abroad or in this country, and, while of the highest grade of manufacture, the prices will be found the lowest for quality. Travelers' hand-made Bags and other requisites.

Brooks & Co.

FOR STORAGE. Chapel, corner State Street.

OUR No. 97 Flemish, MANTLES,

Rich and Massive IN OAK,

\$62.10.

and 75 Different Ones.

The Chamberlain Furniture Mantel Co.

Quality The Best. Variety The Largest

Carpets All the best makes

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You get the best goods on easy terms here.

P. J. KELLY & CO., Complete House Furnishers, Grand Ave., -- Church St.

Ye Olden Hard Ware Store ESTABLISHED 1861

Buckeye Lawn Mowers.

We've been selling Buckeye Mowers now for twenty years and it's hardly necessary to tell you what your neighbors can probably tell you—that the Buckeye is all right.

For a good, strong and durable lawn mower—one that will stand both use and abuse—it cannot be equaled at anything like the price.

Prices 14 inch \$3.90 16 inch \$4.40

The John E. Bassett & Co. 754 CHAPEL ST., - 320 STATE ST.

Formerly F. M. Brown & Co. **The GAMBLE DESMOND & Co.** Formerly F. M. Brown & Co.

Three Mid-May Sales

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS, SILVERWARE, RUGS and CARPETS.

Commencing Monday Morning.

Sale of Housekeeping Linens.

House-keepers, Hotel-keepers, Boarding-House keepers, Restaurants, Country and Shore Houses having Linen Needs, present or prospective, here's a chance for you this week.

These bargains are yours without reserve.

BLEACHED DAMASK. 56-in. Bleached Table Damask, Sale price 21c 60-in. Bleached Table Damask, a number of new patterns, Sale price 26c 64-in. Bleached Table Damask, new designs, Sale price 32c 66-in. all pure Linen Heavy Damask, Sale price 48c 68-in. extra heavy Bleached All-Linen Damask, Sale price 62 1-2c Silver Bleached Damask, 62-inch All-Linen Silver Bleached Damask, reliable wearing goods, Sale price 46c 62-inch All-Linen Silver Bleached Damask, German manufacture, of unsurpassed wearing quality, Sale price 67c	UNBLED DAMASKS. 56-in. wide heavy All-Linen Loom Damask, Sale price 25c 60-inch extra heavy Loom Damask, Sale price 35c 66-in. All-Linen Loom Damask, extra heavy, good patterns, Sale price 39c 5-8 Napkins, all last selvages, 63, 75, 89, 98, \$1.09, \$1.15 3-4 Napkins, warranted all linen and fast selvage, \$1.19, \$1.38, \$1.69, \$1.98 Turkey Red Damask, warranted colors, 22 1/2, 32 3/4 TOWELS. Hemmed Huck, 72c doz. Hemmed Huck, 96c doz. Hemmed Huck and Fringed Momie Towels, pure flax, \$1.20 doz. Turkish Towels, bichd. and brown, 10, 12 1/2, 15, 18, 25c	Huck Twilled and Momie Towels, all linen, large size, \$1.50 doz. Fringed Bichd. Momie and Honeycomb Towels, 6c ea. GROCHET QUILTS. Full size, hemmed, 62, 69, 79, 89c ea. Sheets and Pillow Cases. All torn, hemmed and laundered—New York Mills, Dwight Anchor, Wamsutter and Fruit of Loom. SHEETS: 1 1/2x2 1/2 long, 29c, 35c 1 3/4x2 1/2 long, 33c, 39c 2 yds. by 2 1/2, 36c, 43c 2 1/2x2 1/2, 39c, 44c, 47c 2 3/4x2 1/2, 48c, 54c PILLOW CASES: 42x38 1/2, 42x36, 9c each 45x38 1/2, 12c each 45x40, 50x40, 15c each
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A Big Sale of Silverware BEGINS HERE MONDAY.

EAST STORE, BASEMENT. Goods that we do not hesitate to offer you. They are from one of the oldest and best makers in this country. GUARANTEED QUADRUPLATE PLATED, up-to-date styles and highly finished.

<p>Cake Baskets, Bread Trays, Chocolate Pots, Fruit Stands, Sugar Bowls, Etc.,</p> <p>YOUR CHOICE, \$1.98 each</p>	<p>Trade Mark No. 30806. W. Articles bearing this trade mark are manufactured and guaranteed by E. G. WEBSTER & SON, Brooklyn, N. Y. Established 1859.</p> <p>The above is a facsimile of the maker's guarantee, which will be backed by our own, and cheerfully given to customers.</p>	<p>Tea Pots, Ferneries, Crumb Trays, and Scraper, Ice Pitchers, Creamers, Etc.</p> <p>YOUR CHOICE, \$1.98 each</p>
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The Rugs are Here!

Purchased May 2d at the great sale of surplus stock of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., through their selling agents, W. & J. Sloan. Twenty-five bales of this purchase have arrived, embracing

Moquette and Axminster Rugs and Carpets,

In a wide range of sizes and styles. We have arranged this immense purchase in our Upholstery Hall and offer all kinds and sizes.

AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE OVER COST!

Moquette Rugs. 18x36 inch, the \$1.00 kind, for 69c 27x54 inch, the \$2.00 kind, for \$1.49 36x72 inch, the \$4.50 kind, for \$2.98	Axminster Whole Carpets. 8 feet 3 in. by 10 feet 6 in., \$20 kind, for \$14.48 9 feet by 12 feet, \$23.50 kind, for \$17.98	Wilton Carpet Rugs. ONE PIECE. 6x9 feet, for \$17.50 7 1/2x 10 1/2 feet, for \$25.50 9x12 feet, for \$35.00
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We also present from our GREAT VALUES for MONDAY Upholstery the following

Divan Cushions, were \$1.98, \$1.38, and 98c, at 69c each Divan Cushions in cambric covers, 20 in., 25c 24 in., 39c	Striped Muslin Curtains, with full ruffle of plaid muslin, 2 1-2 yds. long, 59c pair Tamboured Muslin for short glass curtains, 7c yd.	Bagdad Portieres, fringe top and bottom, \$2.98 pair Opoque Window Shades, 1 yard wide, 2 yards long, 15c each
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